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Digital Holography at Ultimate Shot Noise Level

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Abstract: We present an Off-Axis Phase-Shifting Digital Holographic technique able to make digital holography at shot noise level. We discuss the advantages of this technique and we give application examples.

OCIS codes: (090.0090) Holography; (0.090.1995) Digital holography, (120.2880) Holographic interferometry

1. Introduction

Digital holography is a fast-growing research field that has drawn increasing attention. In digital holography, contrarily to classic holography with photographic plate [1], a CCD detector records the holograms, and a computer digitally reconstructs the images [2], avoiding photographic processing. There are two main configurations of Digital Holography: Off-Axis holography [2], which is the oldest and the simplest holographic configuration, and Phase-Shifting holography [3], where several holograms, obtained for different phase of the reference beam or local oscillator beam (LO), are recorded. Heterodyne Holography [4] is a variant of Phase-Shifting holography where acousto-optic modulators provide the LO beam phase shift thus allowing a full control of its amplitude, phase [5] and frequency. Off-Axis Heterodyne Holography has been introduced later in order to perform holography with ultimate sensitivity in the detection of the object signal [6]. We will present here an Off-Axis Phase-Shifting Digital Holography technique that combines the two configurations and thus offer a full control of the Reference Holographic Beam. We will discuss the advantage of this technique, which makes possible to do holography at shot noise level, and we will give application examples.

2. Setup for the full control of the Reference Holographic Beam

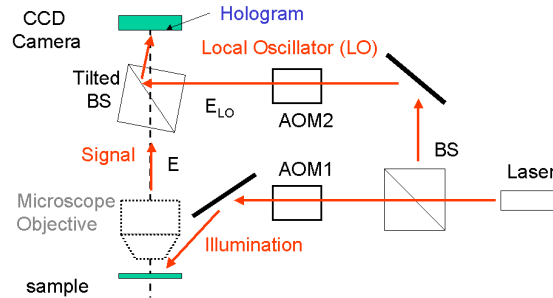


Fig. 1. Off-Axis Phase-Shifting Digital Holographic Setup

The typical Off-Axis Phase-Shifting holographic setup with full control of the Reference Holographic Beam is shown on Fig.1. The setup we have considered here is in reflection geometry. However, transmission geometry can also be considered. The choice of the microscope objective to be used in holographic microscopy is optional. A beam splitter BS splits the laser beam (optical frequency f_L) into an illumination beam and a LO beam. The two beams are controlled by two acousto-optic modulators (AOM1 and AOM2), which are driven by sine wave signals of frequencies f_1 and f_2 for the illumination and the LO beams respectively (where $f_1, f_2 \approx 80$ MHz). This allows to fully control the phase of the LO beam with respect to the illumination beam. For example, to perform a Phase-Shifting with 4 phases detection, at the illumination frequency $f_L + f_1$, one must choose:

$$f_2 - f_1 = f_{CCD}/4 \quad (1)$$

where f_{CCD} is the CCD camera frame frequency. Similarly, if one wants to perform 3 phases detection at a frequency shifted by df with respect to the illumination, one must choose:

$$f_2 - f_1 = (f_{CCD}/3) + df \quad (2)$$

2. Shot Noise Holography

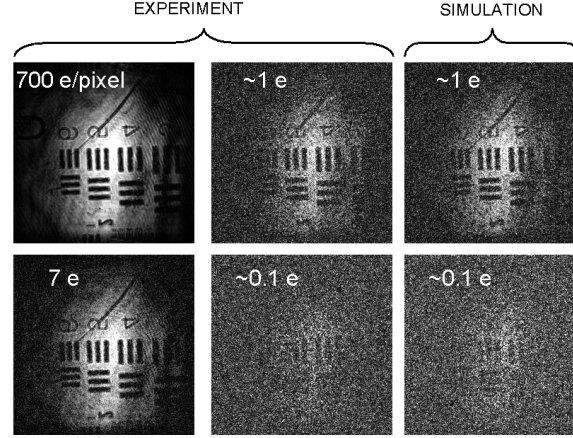


Fig. 2. Reconstructed intensity image ($|E|^2$) of an USAF target in an off-axis transmission geometry with 4 phases detection on a sequence of 12 frames. Images are obtained with 700, 7, 1, and 0.1 photo electrons (e) per pixel for the 12 frames (i.e 700/12, 7/12 ... for 1 frame). During the reconstruction, spatial filtering is done within the reciprocal space [8]. One must notice that the considered number of pixel to get 700 e per pixel (or 7, 1,...) is the number of pixel within the spatial filter region of interest (200 x 200), and not the size of the reconstruction grid (1024 x 1024).

The holographic setup in Fig.1 offers the capability of performing shot noise holography. Since holography is done in an Off-Axis combined to Phase Shifting mode, the noise of the LO beam can be fully numerically filtered-off [7]. One can thus reach the Ultimate Noise limit [6], which is related to the Poisson Noise of the LO beam photo electronic signal. In a typical situation, the LO signal is about 10^4 e per pixel, and the Poisson noise (about 100 e) is much larger than the reading noise of the camera (30 to 2 e). This means that the camera electronic noise can be neglected, and that the LO beam Poisson noise is dominant. Taking in consideration the holographic (or heterodyne) detection gain, one get an equivalent noise, for the sample signal, of 1 e per pixel for the whole sequence of frames used to image the objet by holography. Figure 2 shows examples of reconstructed images obtained under very weak illumination signal conditions. The simulated images of Fig.2 are obtained by adding the expected amount of Poisson noise to the obtained lowest noise image (700 e per pixel), which is considered here as noiseless.

3. Control of the holographic detection frequency

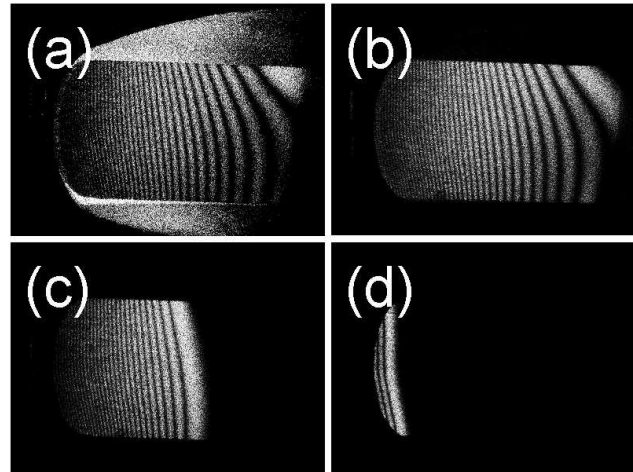


Fig. 3. Reconstructed intensity image ($|E|^2$) of a vibrating clarinet reed. Image at the illumination frequency (a), at the first sideband frequency $n=1$ (b), at sideband $n=20$ (c), at sideband $n=100$ (d).

The holographic setup in Fig.1 is able to control the frequency of the holographic detection. It is then possible to perform the holographic detection at a frequency different than the illumination. If the object vibrates, the phase of the light of the object is modulated, and exhibits sidebands of the optical frequency. By holography, one can thus reconstruct an image of the vibrating object at a sideband frequency. Figure 3 show for example holographic sideband images of a vibrating clarinet reed [9]. It is also possible to consider an object whose motion is not periodic. We can consider, for example, the flow of a fluid that diffuses the light. The frequency spectrum of the light diffused by the fluid is shifted and broadened by the flow motion. By selecting the frequency offset df of the LO beam, one can select and image by holography different components of the spectrum, and thus different flow velocities components [10]. By this way the blood flow within the micro vessels in a mouse cranium is imaged [11]. Figure 4 show examples of a mouse cranium holographic image for different frequency offset df

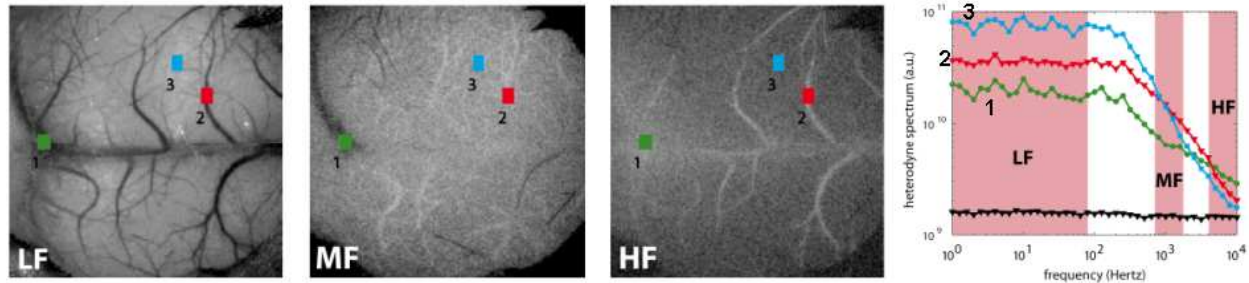


Fig. 4. Reconstructed holographic intensity images of a mouse crania averaged for different frequency offsets df within the intervals $[0,70\text{Hz}]$ (LF), $[0.7,1.6\text{ kHz}]$ (MF) and $[4,10\text{ kHz}]$ (HF). Average of the reconstructed intensity within the regions of interest 1, 2 and 3 as a function of the frequency df .

10. Conclusion

By introducing acousto-optic modulators (AOM) on both the illumination and the reference arms within an off-axis geometry of the experimental setup, one can perform digital holography at shot noise level. It is also possible to detect the holographic signal at any frequency close to the illumination beam frequency by properly adjusting the frequencies of the signals that drive the AOMs. This opens the way to many new applications in the field of digital holography.

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